THE

# Caledonian Mercury.

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*This Day is published, and given gratis,*

PROPOSALS *for printing by Subscription,*

(Recommended by several eminent Divines),

SERMONS,

UPON SEVERAL IMPORTANT SUBJECTS,

By the late Reverend

DR JAMES PATERSON,

One of the Ministers of St Paul's Chapel, Aberdeen.

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KELSO, AUGUST 9. 1782.

AT a numerous and respectable meeting of Gentlemen and Farmers of the Counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, concerned in the raising of Scotch Tobacco, held here this day, Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Baronet, was unanimously called to the chair; and, after taking into consideration an act passed in the last session of Parliament, intituled, "An act to explain an act made in the "twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, "An "act for prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of tobacco in "England or Ireland;" and to permit the use and removal of To-"bacco, the growth of Scotland, into England for a limited time, un-"der certain restrictions:" the meeting came to the following resolutions:

I. That the duty imposed amounts to almost double the average price of the Tobacco of crop 1781, and that it will probably exceed still further the price of Tobacco of the present crop: That if the duty is insisted in, the Planters will be under the necessity of discontinuing the further culture of the present crop, and of forfeiting all their past expence and labour: That such a resolution would bring a severe and heavy loss on every Planter of Scotch Tobacco, and utter ruin on a great number of the poorer inhabitants of these countries.

II. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to concert and take the proper measures for obtaining a repeal of the duty, viz. Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto, Baronet; Sir Alexander Don of Newton Baronet; Doctor Charles Jackson of Nicola-Town-Field; the Rev. Mr Somerville, Jedburgh; Doctor Robert Lindsay physician there; Mr James Fair writer there; Mr Thomas Potts writer in Kelso; Mr David Macdougal tenant in Caverton; and Mr John Jerdan senar in Kelso.

III. That this meeting, having an entire reliance on the justice of the Legislature, and on the zeal of those gentlemen who have undertaken to conduct their application to Parliament, are of opinion, that it will be expedient to continue the culture of this crop, in the full confidence, that the duty will be repealed early in the next session.

(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOT.

*To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

LETTER II.

SIR,

IN this letter I am to consider how far Patronage, as it pretended, is contrary to the practice of the primitive Church; and, in doing this, I shall speak my sentiments with freedom. If, in the course of this subject, any thing may drop from my pen contrary to the will of the people, or established forms, impute it to the love of truth, which will never shake hands with fashionable errors, nor flatter the humours of the multitude. If any objections shall be made to what I may advance, I hope the evidence, on which such objections shall be founded, will be produced.

If we search the scriptures for the practice in the apostolic age, we will find nothing having the smallest appearance of a popular election, except the chusing of the seven Deacons may be called such. In this case, the Apostles, addressing themselves to the Disciples, desired them *look out seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom*, whom they (the Apostles) might ordain. But this contains no argument against Patronage: For it amounts to no more than what we may call, in the language of our Church, *moderating their call*; that is to say, chusing the number of men prescribed by the Apostles, against whose character there could be nothing objected. The difference between that case and the present practice is this: The people, in chusing the Deacons, *affirmed* the persons presented to the Apostles to be men of honest report. The people now *deny* the persons presented by the Clergy or Patrons to be men of honest report, when there is ground for this; and therefore the people now are as much electors as the people were in the case of the Deacons.

But when we consider attentively the history of the Church, as handed down to us in the Acts of the Apostles, and in those passages of the Epistles which relate to its discipline, we find that the Apostles, and those who were appointed by them to the government of particular churches, as Timothy and Titus, acted altogether arbitrarily in the ordination and settling of pastors. We know Paul, whose travels are more particularly related to us than those of the other Apostles, ordained Elders or Presbyters in every city where he made converts; and there is not the smallest mention made of his consulting the people. Some of the people then, as is now much the practice, attached themselves to different pastors, according to the various whims by which they were guided. Some chose Paul, others Apollos; and this, no doubt, they might have said, was their privilege, with as much truth as we do at present to excuse *our* fickleness. But what did the Apostle upon this occasion? Did he own the people's right to chuse their own ministers, and forbear to preach to those who wanted to have Apollos for their pastor? No. It seems the Apostle was not reckoned well versed in these matters; for when he heard of the strife the Corinthians made about their ministers, he rebuked them very sharply, and told them, *they were carnal*, and *walked as men*; a sad stigma in those days among Christians, since to be called a *man*, meant a person in a state of sin and misery, and not subject to the perfect law of God. This, then, must have been a terrible infringement of the people's liberties, according to the present logic. Why do not the enemies to Patronage shew this passage to be interpolated?

We may, perhaps, be told, "The Apostle's manner was the more excusable, and that of the Corinthians less to be excused, since pastors in these days were men of eminent gifts, whose talents would answer every wish the people could form." This was not the opinion their inspired Apostle, whose writings have been admired in every age, and to have heard whom preach was one of three wishes formed by a Father of antiquity, was not so popular as these circumstances might make us imagine. The Corinthians, who seem to have been no better than themselves in some respects, conceived a very mean opinion of Paul's talents. Though they were forced to own, and even to tremble, at the force of his epistles; yet, said they, *His bodily presence is weak, and his speech contemptible*. This was a sad grievance. It came to the Apostle's ears; but, instead of gratifying the people, he threatens them with the censure for their unruly behaviour. *Let such think this*, saith he, *such as we are in word by letters, when we are absent, such will we be in deed when we are present*. Except the chusing of the seven Deacons then, we will not find any thing like a popular election; but even that case can be made no argument against Patronage. Timothy is directed by the Apostle, how to chuse fit persons for the ministry; but there is no room for the people's voice in the matter, further than that candidates have their good word, or be men against whose characters people could not object.

Shall we find any thing more to the purpose, by tracing the history of the Church down from the Apostle's age? Ecclesiastical historians afford us nothing either against Patronage, or indeed in any shape applicable to our religious establishment. The Bishops, whom these historians represent as the Apostles successors in the government of the Church, followed exactly the example of their predecessors. They chose men for the ministry. They ordained them. They set them to such charges as they thought fit, and seem to have looked on this as their exclusive right, with which the people had no concern. This is plain, from their not consulting the people, and from these submitting quietly to it. Many instances indeed may be found in the history of the Church, of the clergy upon the death of their Bishop, chusing a proper person from among themselves, to succeed him, who was, immediately after his election, ordained, or consecrated, by some neighbouring Bishops. It has been said, that the people were admitted to give their opinion in these elections, but this hath been much doubted. Be that as it may, such a case could not apply to our discipline.

From the time of the Apostles to the Reformation, there is no evidence, from the history of the Church, that the people were invested with the privilege of chusing their pastors. At this period, when Presbytery was only in its infancy, both ministers and people seem to have conducted themselves upon principles very different from those entertained now. At a time when both preachers and hearers run the risk of being burned for heretics, the latter were less scrupulous in the choice of their ministers. Whoever chose to preach, let his talents be what they would, he was sure of hearers. The ministers, on the other hand, never enquired whether they were preaching in another person's parish; if they found hearers, they immediately found a text. When the industry of the preachers had prevailed so far as to gain a majority in the kingdom; when the people were thoroughly tired of Popish tyranny; and when they were become so formidable as to stipulate with Government; a form of Church policy was drawn up, and presented to the Parliament for its confirmation. One of the articles of this was, "That the liberty of electing persons to ecclesiastical functions observed in the Church, when not corrupted by Antichrist, be restored; so as none to be intruded upon any congregation without lawful election and assent of the people." The next article is, "And because this order cannot stand with Patronages, we desire those that fear God to consider, that Patronages and Benefices have no ground in the word of God."—Of these articles I shall only observe, that they contain an assertion which is not proved; but, indeed, there can be little ground expected from the word of God in favour of benefices, when at that time there were no benefices to be presented to. And let it be remarked, that these articles, as well as many others, were referred by the Parliament to a future discussion, which never afterwards took place, so that the demand of the clergy fell to the ground.

In the history of our Church, we meet with many bickerings between her and the civil government. The reason is obvious. The former is a republic, and the latter is a monarchy; two forms of government that cannot be both cherished in the same nation, to their mutual advantage. For this reason, I think our ecclesiastical constitution rather ill formed, unless the state were under a similar government. As matters are, we have an *imperium in imperio*. They cannot cordially join in promoting one common good. Self-interest will dash that harmony that ought to subsist between them. The Church will ever be demanding; and the other, naturally jealous of a constitution hostile to its own, will endeavour to check and keep it under. For this reason, then, were there no other, the Legislature never will consent to the repeal of the Patronage law, because such a measure would not only throw too much power into the hands of popular leaders among the Clergy, but open a door to numberless commotions in every parish in the kingdom, which might in the end unhinge our government, and, in the words of scripture, be the means *of taking away both our place and nation*. But the people are not to be blamed for the noise that has been made about presentations: They have been imposed on by turbulent and designing men, who, for reasons best known to themselves, are never satisfied till they see their country distracted with debates about imaginary evils. By these mad the people have been informed that they have a right to chuse their pastors, though it is plain, to any person who ever read ecclesiastical history, that such a practice never subsisted in the Church of Christ. The people are, no doubt, dissatisfied with many of their pastors; but this may be traced to another cause than presentations.

We have now a very different idea of preaching from what was conceived of it in the days of the Apostles. Then, it was intended to instruct people in their duty: Now, it is thought to be the duty itself. People were then told, that faith, worship, and morality, were the duty of man: They believe now, that hearing a sermon is doing great matters; and yet they will not even do this without reluctance, unless the preacher's talents and manner are suited to their humours. Many of our pious people, again, are dissatisfied with our public prayers. These, you know, are at the discretion of the Minister, consequently are as various as the different talents and principles among the Clergy can make them. Hence our public prayers are, too often, dry and insipid; they are cold, tedious, and impertinent. This will ever be the case, where a different minister has a different form, and that often varied too, according to the whim of the moment. There are many of our Clergy, I know, whose prayers appear in a very different dress; yet I do not think that prayers should be like eloquent orations, if they are addressed to God. They who hear them may, for the moment, be a little enthusiastic; yet enthusiasm is no devotion. We affect to call ourselves an *enlightened* people, not misled by sounds, or by prejudices which should have long since been forgotten. We call the foreign reformed our *brethren*; we approve of their practices. We should be like them in one very material point, and which was indeed approved of by our own *reformers*, we should have—A PUBLIC FORM OF PRAYER. This would, at once, rescue our public devotions from the hands of ignorant or ill-principled men. And if, by this means, we could pray like Christians and wise men, and look for no more from sermons than how to know our duty, we should be a happy people, and our country would be rescued from the reproach of the nations.—But while our people are void of charity, which is the bond of peace; while many of our Clergy pretend to preach the gospel of Christ, whose doctrines and institutions they disown and gainsay; and while our church admits among her legislators men, who are none of her members, who have no religion, and who care not for any church, our ill-fated kingdom will gradually decline; it will dissolve; and at last be buried in oblivion with the mighty empires of old.

I am, &c.

*To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

IF the inclosed Account of the cultivation of Tobacco in Scotland merits your attention, the inserting it in your paper will oblige, Sir,

*Mid Lothian, Augt 6. 1782.* } Yours, &c.

A TOBACCO PLANTER.

TOBACCO, so generally used in this country, especially amongst the commonalty, had, from the commencement of the war with America, increased in price to an extravagant degree. The demand for it, however continued full to the great. People who have once accustomed themselves to the use of this plant, in either of the ways in which it is used, have very rarely the resolution to persevere in abstaining from it altogether, or even to be satisfied with less than their accustomed allowance. In whatever proportion, therefore, that it increased in price, the demand for it continued always nearly the same. From this consideration, many people were induced to believe, that if tobacco could be made to grow to any tolerable degree of perfection in this country, it must needs be a profitable culture. Several people had already tried a few plants in their gardens, where, however, it was rather considered as a curiosity, than as a branch of agriculture; yet, from the bold appearance that these few plants made, many were of opinion, that it might be made to grow to perfection even in the fields. To satisfy their curiosity in this point, rather than from any prospect of advantage, some few had the boldness to make experiments with it in the fields. It succeeded in a great degree. The plants appeared to endure our climate and our soil; and if they were not so strong and large as in America, it was justly imputed to our being unacquainted with the proper method of cultivating a plant, to which we were wholly unaccustomed.

Every farmer almost, who knows the proper soil and season natural to a plant, will, in time, fall on ways and means to make it grow in greater luxuriance and perfection. The farmers in the neighbourhood of Kelso were not long ere they brought the cultivation of tobacco to a respectable degree of improvement. The proper method of curing it, after it was raised, was alone what gave them embarrassment. That, however, being no impenetrable secret, could be acquired in time, and by experience.

Some people, who had been driven from the British colonies, by the *despotic* assertors of American *freedom*, coming to Kelso, their native place, brought that useful branch of knowledge with them, and thereby saved the cultivators of tobacco many a long and expensive experiment. Snuff and tobacco, of Scots growth and manufacture, were now to be seen in almost every house in the neighbourhood; and, in spite of all the opposition of the tobacconists, who were naturally interested in its suppression, and in spite of the difference of its flavour from the Virginia tobacco, it had a rapid and most encouraging sale. The great difference in price, the novelty of the thing, and with many, a patriotic zeal to encourage the growth of their country, were so many inducements to the purchasers of this infant and newly established commodity. In point of strength and acuteness, it was not inferior to that which is raised in America: It was only deficient in that particular flavour, which is produced in American tobacco from being long kept in hogsheads before it is broken up for use, and may in like manner be acquired by tobacco the growth of this country. Thus encouraged, the farmers in the neighbourhood of the Tweed entered more largely into the spirit of raising this plant; and in summer 1781, upwards of thirty acres were employed in raising tobacco in the country adjoining to that river. And as the cultivators were now somewhat better acquainted with the process, they had the satisfaction to see their labours crowned with more luxuriant crops; and what was more flattering, the very tobacconists, who had despised and discredited their culture in the former year as chimerical and absurd, were the first this year in making advances to the farmer for his crop upon the land; and, by taking the curing of it into their own management, saved the cultivator the trouble and attention requisite, and gave him such a price for his crop, as most liberally rewarded him for all the care, trouble, and attention he had been put to.

Such was the state of the tobacco crop 1781. Encouraged by the amazing success the few farmers had who engaged in this culture in the former year, many farmers and others entered deeply into it this year 1782. The proportion of the ground employed encreased, as a hundred to one; not in the neighbourhood of the Tweed only, but many farmers in the Lothians, Fife, and other counties, even to the Orkneys, were emulous of having in this profitable and newly established cultivation. No pains or expences were spared that could ensure a probability of success. Every nerve was strained to render it successful. It never was suggested to the mind of an individual planter, that his labours, profitable to himself, were not also advantageous and highly beneficial to his country. America, formerly united to this country by every tie of interest and affection, can only now, from her strict connection with our enemies, be considered as the inveterate enemy to the power, and dangerous rival to the commerce of Great Britain. To encourage our productions in opposition to those of their own country, was a refinement in politics too subtile for the understandings of common farmers. But those who move in higher spheres are entitled to have more exalted ideas; and the Ministers of the day, who presided over the affairs of this country, were not obliged to be directed by opinions founded only on *common* sense. Friends by principle to the interests, as well as the independence of America, they would have acted inconsistently with their former exertions, if they had allowed the tobacco planters in Scotland to have enjoyed the fruits of their ingenuity and labour. The great staple of America, whose interests they had embraced, would have sunk in value and demand; whilst Scotland, by no means a favourite country, would have been enriched by the acquisition of a new and lucrative branch of agriculture. This was not to be borne with by men who were *staunch* to their *principles*; and Scotland, for her presumption, must again suffer under the rod of ministerial vengeance and contempt.

At a time when the cultivation of tobacco was hardly begun to be practised, and by no means perfectly understood; when the small quantity that was raised, however well it might reimburse the planter, could not sell for one half, nor even one third the price of American tobacco, an act of parliament is obtained to subject it to the full duty paid by that which is the produce of America. It would not have been decent to have loaded it with a greater, nor was it necessary; the duty itself being more than the value of the plant, and answers their intention to the full—*amounting prohibition*.

Ireland was indulged with the cultivation of this plant; but Ireland knew her rights. She could assert them.—She was armed! America, supported by the natural and unnatural enemies of this country, has succeeded to her most sanguine desires. She has more. She is stroked and caressed by the Ministers of that very country whose dignity she has despised, and whose bounty she has abused. A bounty that raised her from a state of wretchedness and want, to a state of affluence and power, that has en-

abled her to draw her sword with success against her benefactor. She is now enabled to extend her commerce and pretensions, or to glut her barbarous vengeance against those her unhappy sons, who obeyed the dictates of their conscience in embracing the cause of that country which experience had taught them had uniformly supported and protected the rights of America. The scene is horrible to the extreme. These unhappy people are now exposed to the brutal ferocity of every *independent* ruffian. They are hanged in cold blood, without a trial, and their throats cut with impunity †.

In the midst of our sufferings, it is, however, some consolation to see, that the most *enthusiastic* of those contenders for the welfare of America, have, in an hour of danger, deserted the high offices they held under the Crown, to gratify their private resentments: Those who still remain, or have succeeded them, are said to be men of abilities:- it is to be hoped of integrity. The interests of their country, we may presume, is the object of their intentions. With them we may yet find, that the welfare of Great Britain, and her internal prosperity, is preferred to the interests of any *foreign* power whatever.

† See Levi Smith's account in the Political Mag. June 17, 1782.

*From the London Papers, Aug. 8.*

## LONDON.

Yesterday morning authentic intelligence was received that the British forces have totally evacuated Charlestown in North America; also a confirmation of the report of Tuesday, that the whole province of Georgia is now in possession of the arms of Congress; and that the Floridas have likewise submitted to the American standard.

*Extract of a letter from on board the Victory, at Torbay, August 7.*

"We are at length arrived here, after a cruise, in which nothing occurred particularly worth mentioning, except the weather, which has been the most singular ever known in this part of the globe at this season: Such thick fogs and heavy rains, attended with horrid peals of thunder, and the most tremendous flashes of lightning. I believe we may reckon at least 30 days of rain since we left Torbay. Our crew, notwithstanding, are tolerably healthy, as are those of most of the other ships. We never saw the combined fleets plainly, but once, and that was the 12th of last month, when the wind fell to a flat calm, and prevented the squadrons coming so close as to engage; though, had the enemy meant to fight, they might certainly have done it. Their ships seemed however rather foul; at least they move but slowly in the water, according to our cruizers, even in a stiff gale. Send my necessaries to Portsmouth directly, as we shall be here only a few days."

An express arrived this morning at the Admiralty-office from Lord Howe, acquainting the Board with his arrival at Spithead last night, with ten ships of the line; he has left the same number in Torbay, and the remainder of his fleet are gone to Plymouth to victual and water for the greater expedition.

Lord Howe, though very deficient in point of strength, his fleet never exceeding five and twenty sail of the line, has maintained the honour of the British flag, having protected the homeward-bound fleets, kept the seas as long as the enemy, who had a much superior force, and having accomplished these objects of his cruize, is returned safe into port.

We are happy to find, from the great exertions now making in the different dock-yards, that the Channel fleet will be reinforced with the following ships, viz.

| | Guns. | | Guns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Princess Royal | 98 | Bombay Castle | 74 |
| Blenheim | 90 | Ruby | 64 |
| Royal William | 84 | Belleisle | 64 |
| Egmont | 74 | Polyphemus | 64 |
| Pegase | 74 | | |

The arrival of Admiral Lord Howe renders it indisputable that the combined fleet is gone into Brest. The vast preparations that have been made to furnish him with every necessary, in order to expedite his re sailing, makes it probable that he will be able to put to sea again by the 20th of this month. His Lordship has left several ships cruizing to the westward, to meet the Leeward Island fleet; and he has likewise sent cutters to watch the motions of the enemy off Brest, to give information should any detachments be made from the combined fleet; so that we may rest satisfied in respect to the safety of the homeward-bound trade.

A Board of Admiralty is summoned to meet on Saturday morning, to receive Lord Howe and the rest of the officers returned with the grand fleet.

The Spaniards have now fixed the 20th of this month for commencing their formidable attack on Gibraltar; but if they have not calculated better on this occasion, than when they talked of opening their first batteries against that place, near three years ago, it may probably be a month or two later in the season, before their engines are in complete trim to be played off with effect. Should that be the case, they may find their vast preparations to be so much labour thrown away; as, in all probability, such help will arrive in the mean while, as may defeat their fond views of conquest.

The present situation of Gibraltar appears exactly similar with that in which it was defended by the Prince of Hesse, when that General was soliciting a supply of stores and men: His Highness, sensible that the place would be in real danger if invested by sea, requested he might have a supply of ammunition and troops. Sir John Leake, therefore, set sail to relieve him, and meeting with the enemy's fleet, captured three of them, and three others were driven on shore and burnt. The garrison, on being relieved, was 3000 strong. On receiving this relief, the Prince of Hesse said, "Now, Philip, I defy thee, and all thy force."

As the siege of Gibraltar is become a topick of conversation throughout all Europe, it is not unnecessary to observe, that after the capture of that important fortress by the English, and after Sir John Leake had prevented the Spaniards from attacking it by sea, (as we hope Lord Howe will do) it was, that 600 of the enemy, with a most impetuous enthusiasm, climbed to summit of the rock, by means of rope-ladders. Being discovered however, 160 of them were made prisoners, and the rest, in endeavouring to escape, fell down the precipice, and were never heard of more.

The Prince of Hesse said, as the brave General Elliot now says, "I can defend the place with success, if I am supplied with proper succours." The Earl of Galloway therefore sent him word, that he might depend on a timely and sufficient supply. Succours accordingly arrived, both in stores and troops. "Now then, Philip," said the Prince of Hesse, "I defy all the force thou can'st send against me!"

The Prince of Hesse then made a most vigorous and noble defence; whilst Lord Galloway took sword in hand, Valencia d'Alcantara in Estremadura, and obliged the castle to open its gates without capitulation; then assaulting Albuquerke, the garrison positively unable to withstand the fury of the fire, solicited to capitulate, and to retire into the castle; but the answer given them was: "I shall be obliged to put you to the sword, "if you do not immediately surrender both town and castle." They accordingly surrendered. And much about this time it was, that the enemy thought proper to relinquish the siege of Gibraltar.

The instrument with which the Duke de Crillon made such dreadful havock, lately, at Gibraltar, killing two hundred men there at one stroke, and totally demolishing the bastions of Queen Anne and the Princess Amelia, &c. is called a *Comingo*. It is a kind of mortar, and no new invention, having been known so long since as the reign of the Emperor Charles V.; but, on account of the time it took in pointing and loading, and the danger attending it, to those who performed this office, was then laid aside.

The Duke de Crillon having improved and secured it, made one terrible essay on it, as above-mentioned, in which, notwithstanding all his care, the matross who fired it off, happened to stand too near, had his arm broke, and three other persons were killed. The Duke having ordered several mortars of this construction to be made, it is supposed the place must be taken, as it is impossible any thing can stand before them.

The Admiralty sent a message to the India house this morning, acquainting the directors, that a convoy for their outward-bound fleet will be appointed to sail in the course of a few days.

Government have adopted the maxims of the French in building ships of war in haste; twelve sail are to be launched in ten months: This practice, which nothing but extreme necessity can justify, must be discontinued as soon as possible, as ships built in this manner seldom last long.

There are six ships of 74 guns now building in the river, to be finished by Christmas, though their keels have been laid down this year.

The Impregnable, of 90 guns, in the King's yard at Deptford, is to be launched in February next, though her keel has been down only five months.

We hear from a quarter from whence we have pretty good information, that another secret ambassador is gone over to Dr Franklin.

A letter from the Hague, received on Tuesday, says, that Mr Adams, the American agent there, has received fresh orders from the Congress not to enter into a negociation for a peace with Great-Britain, but in concert with the other powers at war, and then only on their independency being acknowledged, and to be treated upon all future occasions as a free and independent people.

A letter from Amsterdam says, that the magistrates of that city are very jealous of the English people who reside there, thinking they hold a correspondence with their friends in England, by which means they discover every plan and scheme that is carrying on there; and therefore orders are given that no letters shall be put into the post-office for England until they are first examined by a person or persons appointed for that purpose; notwithstanding which, many letters are sent by friends to Ostend, and from thence conveyed to England unopened.

In the late treaty between the French and Dutch, both nations have guaranteed to one another the dominions respectively possessed by each before the breaking out of the present war. France has bound herself to this in order to purchase the friendship and alliance of the Dutch; and has so far kept her word, that she has preserved the Cape of Good Hope, and recovered St Eustatius for her allies.

The Dutch have a dispute with the Portugueze similar to that with the Danes, and on the same account, for stopping their ships at the Cape; but it is not yet certain the court of Lisbon will resent it so spiritedly as that of Denmark.

Yesterday, some letters were received from Lisbon, brought over in a Russian man of war which is arrived at Portsmouth. They contain an account of 20 sail of Spanish ships having sailed from Cadiz the 24th ult. under convoy of four men of war, supposed to be gone to the Havannah.

Sir Guy Carleton is now reducing to practice the theory of the Board of Public Accompts, at which he presided with great assiduity; and, to the great disappointment of American peculators, who have been as bad as any Indian English Nabobs, has already curtailed the army expences so as to introduce a saving which cannot be less at the end of the year than the *little* sum of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds; and all this without one real benefit being lost to the army or the nation. It is even expected that if he goes on with his reformations, that double that sum will be saved.

Captain Asgill is confined at Chatham in the Jerseys. The rigours of his imprisonment are mitigated, and he has the privilege of walking to any place within a mile of his confinement. No certain advices have been yet received of this unfortunate youth's releasement.

It is said the Count de Grasse will set out on his parole for Paris in a few days, and that fifteen hundred men, prisoners in France, will be allowed in exchange for him.

Count de Grasse being asked the other day by Lord Nugent how he liked the city of London, replied, "Very well, but he could not help wishing that he had not been turned out of *la Ville de Paris* par la fortune de guerre!"

Nothing could have been more opportune than the arrival of Comte de Grasse at this season of the year, when such a dearth of news is annually felt, during the recess of Parliament: his Excellency now furnishes a comfortable half column in some of the morning prints, which, if the Comte had not arrived, must have been filled up with the accounts of broken limbs, persons gored by oxen, and the falling of stacks of chimnies: it is to be wished, that as soon as the public shall have been sufficiently bored with all the various *demarches* of the Comte, Lord Howe may be able to treat the public with the sight of the Spanish Admiral—his whiskers would furnish a theme for six weeks!

We are informed that a lady of distinction, lately deceased, among other legacies, has left 1000l. to Dr William Alexander, author of the History of Women; which, to use her own words, she gives as a gratuity for the pains he has taken in elucidating the history of a sex, hitherto only neglected or satirised by the Literati.

*Extract of a letter from Stowmarket, August 2.*

"At a numerous meeting of the county of Suffolk held this day, it was unanimously agreed to build a ship of 74 guns as a present to government. The company present were Lord Cornwallis, Sir Gerard Van Neck, the two members of the county, and Sir Charles Davers, who subscribed 500l. each; the Sheriff, John Freere, John Golding, Esq. &c. &c. were 300l. each, and many of 100l. each. Such laudable examples we hope will inspire other counties to do the like, and prove to our enemies that the true British spirit is not exhausted."

*Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 4.*

"Tuesday last, arrived a Portugueze, A. Rozant master, bound for London, who says, that coming through the Gut the 11th of July, he saw off Gibraltar Bay 15 small Spanish ships of war, the largest of which was of 50 guns, the other frigates and xebecs, and that the Spaniards had completed eight floating batteries, and were building others. He adds, that he saw an English brig attempt to go in.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Stock 114 a 113¾ a 114½. | India Stock, — |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72⅜ a ½. | 3 per cent. Ann. — |
| 3 per cent. con. 56½ a ⅝. | India Bonds, — |
| 3 per cent. red. 57½ a ⅜. | Exch. Bills, 2 a 5 prem. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, 54½ a 55. | Navy Bills, 11⅛ dific. |
| Long Ann. 16 9-16ths a ⅝. | Lot. Tick. 16 l. 2 s. 6 d. |
| Short Ann. 1778, 12 7-16ths. | 3 per cent. Scrip. 58½ a ¾. |
| South Sea Stock, — | 4 per cent. Scrip. 72⅜. |
| 3 per cent. Old Ann. — | Light L. Ann. 17⅛. |
| Ditto New Ann. 56½. | Omnium, — |
| Ditto 1751, — | |

WIND AT DEAL,
Aug. 7. S. W.

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, August 8.*

"From the contract which is said to have been formed to furnish the Victualling Office, it may reasonably be presumed, that all prospects of peace are no more. For the quantity agreed for is said to be 7658 oxen, besides 2283 hogs.

"By a letter which has been received from an officer on board the fleet commanded by Sir Richard Bickerton, we are informed, that he has taken a Manilla ship with 7,000,000 of dollars, besides ingots of gold to an immense value.

"Such has been the effect of the late act which has passed to prevent insurance in the lotteries, that no more than seven licenses have been taken out for the ensuing lottery, when there were last year licenses granted to the number of three hundred and fifty.

"One of Lord Howe's cruizers saw the combined fleet safe moored in Brest harbour, before the fleet left their station.

"Government expect to hear of a second action in the West Indies very shortly, as certain intelligence had been received by the British Admirals in that quarter, of the French fleet preparing to sail from St Francois, and several frigates had in consequence been properly stationed to give the earliest intelligence of their departure.

"Letters from Paris advise, that Mr Grenville has proposed to cede the fortress of Gibraltar and the island of Minorca to Spain; St Vincent's, Tobago, and St Kitt's, to France; and to have every other place taken in the course of the war on either side, in *statu quo*. As to the revolted Colonies, to declare them in their Legislative capacity on the same footing as Ireland. To this proposal, the letter says, an unfavourable answer has been returned by the French Minister.

"Letters from several parts of Germany say, that the people are laying up plenty of corn, on a supposition, that according to the preparations making by the several powers, a continental war will soon break out, and then great part of their lands must lie uncultivated.

"According to many letters in town, which have lately been received from Warsaw, all the powers of the north are arming with extraordinary activity. The Empress of Russia has been laying up magazines for some months past, and has already raised ten thousand recruits in addition to her peace establishment. The Emperor, jealous of this hostile appearance, is encreasing his forces in every part of his dominions; while the King of Prussia has ordered every regiment in his service to be completed, and is making every possible provision for a war. What part these different powers intend to take is not easy to determine; but this we are well informed of, that it is generally understood, both in France and Holland, that the Emperor will side with the House of Bourbon, in opposition to old Frederick, and her Imperial Majesty.

"By accounts from Ireland we hear, that there have lately been great storms, and several ships lost or damaged upon the coasts of that kingdom.

A letter just now received from Gibraltar contains the following particulars: "That on the 18th of June, two prisoners escaped from the camp at La Roch. They were conducted immediately to our Governor, to whom they gave a particular account of the camp, which has already been given in former papers, except that they expected an increase of 24 pieces more of cannon, with a body of chosen troops, and a great store of provision: That as soon as this reinforcement arrived, the Spaniards meant to attack Gibraltar with the greatest possible ardour and vigour. As this relation was conformable to the advices received by different ways, there was little to be doubted from the truth of it. The Governor, therefore, judged it proper to assemble a council of war, composed of all the principal officers of the garrison. He also ordered all the accounts to be read to them, and proposed a design, which he had already formed, of making a sally upon them before they were joined by all their troops. This proposition was immediately and unanimously approved of. In a word, it was resolved in this council, that at break of day a sally should be made upon the besiegers.

"The attack was to be at five different places on the camp, regulated in the following manner: that four parts of the army in the garrison should be ready on the esplanade or glacis by four in the morning, and, after forming each detachment, to post themselves on each side the sally port, at which they were to issue. Each soldier was to be furnished with five-and-twenty charges, and 12 carriages of ammunition. Hand-barrows were to be distributed to a certain number of men to bring off the wounded. That the surgeons and chaplains should be in the train of the detachments, to assist them. That an exact silence, and an entire subordination should be observed throughout. That the rest of the garrison should be posted upon the wall, and about the parapets of the place of arms; and that all the artillery should be in good order: and that, after having beat off the Spaniards, the troops of the attack should range themselves in two lines."

*Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Aug. 4.*

"There is advice come to town of Lord Howe being arrived with the greater part of his fleet in Torbay. There he is to remain until his ships are fresh stored and watered, and those ships which were sent to join him arrive there. There are also

merchant ships engaged as transports to accompany Gibraltar; so that with the reinforcements which ected to receive in a very few days, he will have a ate to any force that the enemy can possibly bring a-

It is said he will sail with at least forty-five sail besides firesbips, frigates, and transports. Among four first-rates of 100 guns, besides eight of ninety om this superior weight of metal, and the known spi- owledge of his Lordship in naval enterprise, we have t assurances to hope the enemy's fleet will meet with rubbing, should they have the temerity to oppose his going to the relief of Gibraltar. From the accounts eceived from that fortress, there is the greatest reason e that the absolute necessity of sending it relief, suc- d increase of defence, will cause his Lordship to resist ower that he may meet with to impede his arrival in On the other hand, it may reasonably be presumed, that ouse of Bourbon are convinced that the immediate ar- Lord Howe can only save the place, positive orders given to the Admirals of the combined fleets to pre- fleet arriving there by every possible means, even to teft extremities. From this we are in hopes such an ent will ensue as will determine the fate of war in fa- Great Britain, and the establishment of a permanent ourable peace."

being the Anniversary of the birth day of his Royal s the Prince of Wales, when he enters into the twen- rear of his age, was observed here with the usual de- ions of joy.

Gentlemen of the EDINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND had review in Herriot's Gardens this day, not only in ho- the Prince of Wales's birth, but to commemorate the which they made their first public appearance in the s a military corps. The Lord Provost, as their Colo- d Andrew Crosbie, Esq; as Lieutenant-Colonel, attend- whom the proper honours were paid. The Band was e honoured with the company of many Ladies, and a r of Gentlemen of the first distinction, both in the mili- d civil line. In the former were the Colonel, Lieute- Colonel, Major, and other officers of the Western Regi- of Fencible Men, the grenadier company of which corps ty in keeping the reviewing ground clear. We have had opportunities of announcing the dexterity displayed by DINBURGH DEFENSIVE BAND, in their various manœu- evolutions, and firings. We have only to add, that their tion this day, though it could not be superior, was equal y former appearance, and that it gave universal satisfac- to a numerous and most genteel company of spectators.

Thursday evening arrived in Leith Roads, his Majesty's Inspector,

sterday sailed from Leith Roads on a cruize, his Maje- ship Proselyte.

ow contrary is the opinion of an English legislator to which Aristotle gives in his Politics. He says, that a number of civil employments in a state is a sign of a bad ernment. And, indeed, in all the free states among the ents, the civil employments were not only few, but those were attended with very little profit: For it was their ju- ous and patriotic opinion, that the honour of national con- nce was a sufficient reward for the trouble attending any ci- mployment.

n the free commonwealths, as they are termed, of Hol- and Venice, no man ever made a fortune by a civil em- yment. In the latter, a fine is laid by law upon those who se to accept of an employment; for such are rather consi- ed an incumbrance than a profit to a state.

It is certain, that, in a nation where a great part of the enues are appropriated towards the support of a slothful w of civil caterpillars, its honour and interest are always in nger whenever they are combated by any foreign power; , if the sinews of war are thus debilitated in peace, you must nch and kiss the foot that is lifted up to spurn you from ur possessions. Such a nation, whatever may be its wealth, sembles an unwieldy animal, which, with all its strength, nnot carry the smallest burden: When it is put in motion, is tired and oppressed with its own weight.

## ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

The Anniversary Sermon is to be preached before the Cor- poration of the Orphan Hospital, to-morrow, being Tuesday the 13th, at 11 o'clock, in Lady Glenorchy's Chapel. The col- lection for the benefit of the Hospital will be received after the service.

*Extract of a letter from Newcastle, August* 10.

"The Right Worshipful the Mayor has received an affida- vit from Scarborough to the following purport, made by George Kendal, Master of the ship Active, before the Magistrates of that town, on the 4th of August, viz. That on the 28th of July last, being on his passage from Elsinore, the Naze of Nor- way bearing N. N. E. distant 49 miles, he fell in with two divisions of ships of war, with pendants flying, and one of them had a flag at the mizen-mast head, but no ensigns hoisted; one division to the northward, consisting of seven two deckers, three frigates, and a cutter, and the other division to the southward, consisting of eleven sail, seemingly large ships, and a cutter, all standing to the N. E. with the wind E. S. E. blowing strong: But as the deponent did not see any colours, (except the flag afore- said) cannot say of what nation they were, but from accounts he received at Elsinore, has reason to believe they were the Dutch fleet."

*Extract of a letter from Cork, August* 1.

"This day, six sail of the line and three frigates, appeared off our harbour, on their way to join Lord Howe's fleet, which they expect to fall in with off Cape Clear. They bring the a- greeable news of the safe arrival of Sir Peter Parker, and that part of the Jamaica fleet which proceeded under his convoy for the English channel: They also report, that they expect to be joined this day by another ship of the line for Lord Howe's fleet."

"The following letter, written by the Right Honourable Mr Fitzpatrick, to the Provost, has been transmitted by that gentleman to the Mayor:—

"SIR, *Dublin Castle, July* 22, 1782.

"BEING informed, from many quarters, that the misre- presentations so generally circulated, relative to the supposed in- troduction of a bill into the House of Lords in England, de- claring the right of the British Parliament to bind Ireland, in matters of external legislation, have created much uneasiness in many parts of the kingdom, and particularly amongst your re- spectable constituents, I must entreat your good offices in set- ting right a matter, the misconception of which may so mate- rially injure the public service, by disturbing that harmony which is, I trust, fully and finally established between the king- doms, the interruption of which cannot but be highly detrimen- tal to the interests, happiness, and tranquility of both. The re- port of the above-mentioned bill having been suffered to lie on the table of the House of Lords is wholly without foundation; it is true, that the Earl of Abingdon did intimate a wish that it might be permitted to lie upon the table; but, upon being in- formed that the proposition would be objected to, and there ap- pearing no probability of his finding himself supported by any noble Lord in the House, his Lordship declined making any motion upon the subject, and consequently there appears upon the minutes of that day's business no traces whatever of the transaction. I have reason to believe that these were the mo- tives that induced his Lordship to wave his intention; but the facts of his having made no motion in the House, and the bill not having been permitted to lie upon the table (as has been falsely represented) are unquestionable. I cannot but flatter my- self, that this matter, rightly understood, will cease to be an ob- ject of uneasiness to the public, naturally and most commenda- bly jealous, where they conceive their acknowledged rights ex- posed to danger; and I am confident, that the anxiety of Ire- land, on this occasion, may be more justly imputed to a laudable and zealous attachment to those rights, than to any forward dis- position of harbouring ill-grounded doubts of the honour and good faith of Britain. I have the honour to be, &c.

RICHARD FITZPATRICK."

The Right Hon. the Provost of Trinity College.

*To the Printer of the* CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

A Bad heart is the bane of society; it turns the most de- sirable endowments of nature to its own base purposes. The greatest abilities and acquirements are prostituted to ac- complish its gratifications: and the more amiable and respectable the character is, without it, the more dangerous and detest- able will that character be, when governed by its malevolence. I am sorry that the application of these sentiments should be the subject of this letter.

Those who have read a pamphlet, lately published at Lon- don, entitled, "Critical Observations concerning the *Scottish Historians*, HUME, STUART, and ROBERTSON," &c. and who have likewise perused the writings of these authors with any tolerable degree of observation, will be at little loss to discover who the following characteristic traits belong to.

In what degree of estimation shall we hold the veracity, the impartiality, or the candour of that author, the prime object of all whose productions, the continued exertion of whose talents, shall discover itself to be to satiate the fury of private resent- ment? In what colour will that man's heart naturally present itself, whose uniform and persevering purpose is evidently to de- stroy a well-deserved reputation; --to blast those laurels with which the admiration of *nations* has adorned the brows of a great Historian?

How shall we sufficiently admire his *modesty*, whose appeal to the public is a glaring affront to the understanding of mankind; ---is a declaration, that they are such blockheads, as to have u nanimously, and, for a series of years, allowed *absurdity* and *rant* to be palmed upon them for *sense* and *sublimity*;---whose dicta- torial assurance exhibits *comparisons*, and draws conclusions from them, which offer violence to the deductions of reason and com- mon sense; and in equal defiance of decency and all true criti- cism, give himself out as the standard of excellence?---He should recollect, that however safe he may imagine himself in attempt- ing to mislead the public in metaphysical distinctions, yet that public have ever been extremely quicksighted to discover, and ready to punish arrogance and presumption.

How severe is the punishment which that man deserves, who, (exasperated at the wisdom of that silent contempt, that superi- ority to his malice, which its most inveterate exertions have not been able to provoke to take *notice* of it) has seized the deadly weapons of calumny, and in vain attempted to stab the *moral*, since he found the literary character so utterly above the reach of his enmity.

Although the natural malignity of such proceedings be suf- ficient to excite abhorrence of their author, in the breasts of all men to whose knowledge they come; and, for this reason, the public avowal of this abhorrence may seem unnecessary; yet there is in the spirit of that generous indignation, which all in- genuous and honest hearts feel on perceiving the outgoings of malevolence, a principle of retribution, which constrains them to take part with the injured: something that forbids their re- maining neutral spectators, and cries aloud, if I may say so, for vengeance on the criminal, for the honour of human nature, and the interest of society.——Besides, there is some danger, that these "words that breathe" malevolence, may be mistaken for a more impartial representation, from the subtle and confident circumstances of bold effrontery in which they are conceived; for such a stretch of impudence and depravity must have been necessary to produce them, that the most cynical asperity will scarce be sufficient to suppress a sigh for human nature, in attri- buting them to their real causes.

T.

FOR THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR, *London, Aug.* 4. 1782.

I BEG you will permit me to say, through your paper, that a charge having been published in the New-York Gazette, and republished in the Political Magazine for July last, highly reflecting, by its falsehoods and misrepresentations, on my fa- ther Major-General Christie, who has been for some time, and still is, on his Majesty's service in the West Indies; and hav- ing requested, in a proper manner, Lieutenant-Colonel Cock- burn of the 35th regiment, whose signature appears to that charge, to avow the same, who nevertheless does not acknow- ledge that infamous publication, I take the liberty to assert, that the author of it is destitute of every principle of a Gentle- man, and of that delicate honour which ought to characterise the British officer. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

N. CHRISTIE,

LIEUT. 3d Regt. Guards

FOR THE MORNING HERALD.

Mr EDITOR,

HAVING inserted, in the Political Magazine for July last, a charge highly reflecting on the character of Major- General Christie, which was copied from the New York Ga- zette, I think it a duty I owe to so respectable an officer, and to the public, to say, that I am very sorry for having given of- fence by so doing; and the rather, as I am now convinced, that though the name of Lieutenant Colonel Cockburn be an- nexed to that charge, the same is groundless and malicious.

J. BEW.

*Paternoster-row, August* 7. 1782.

## LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 12. Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, with wine.
Nelly, Tulloch, from Glasgow, with glass.
Hannah, Robertson, from Shetland, with kelp.

SAILED,

James's, Sommervell, for Newcastle, with goods.
Thomas, Grant, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Christian, Sharp, for ditto, with wool.
Molly, Lighton, for Montrose, with goods.
William and Agnes, Bruce, for Copenhagen, with lead.

## SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Aug. 11. Elizabeth, Cassie, from North Berwick, with flour.

SAILED,

10. Leviathan, Adie, for Norway, in ballast.
Emanuel, Zachariassow, for ditto.
11. Maria Helena, Stalberg, for ditto.
Ebenezer, Bee, for ditto.
Catrina Elizabeth, Aden, for Borrowstounness, with ditto.
Active, Jamieson, for ditto.

SEQUESTRATIONS—William Walker tenant in Craigend of Auldbar.
John Galbraith distiller at Stonywood.

## PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE of HAMILTON being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates in the counties of Lanark and Linlithgow, and Island of Arran, it is hoped that no person will shoot or kill Game thereon without a licence:

His Grace's game-keepers and tenants have received particular direc- tions to detect all transgressors; and a reward of One Guinea is offered to any person who shall give information of such as trespass; to be paid by his Grace's factors at Hamilton, Kinneil, or Arran, on conviction of the offenders.

## PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH being desirous to preserve the Game over his estates in the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Edinburgh, it is hoped no person will shoot or kill any Game thereon, without having a licence. His Grace's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform against offenders, who will be prose- cuted according to law.

THE DUKE OF ROXBURGH being desi- rous of preserving the game on his lands in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Haddington, expects that gentlemen will spare it for this season.

All persons not intitled to shoot, who shall be found killing game up- on his Grace's lands, will be prosecuted according to law.

Not to be repeated.

That the GENTLEMEN after named, viz.

JOHN RAMSAY, Esq; of Dumfries;
Brigadier-General Alexander Stewart;
Henry Home, writer to the signet;
Samuel Lennox, merchant in Liverpool;
Alexander M'Adam, son of David M'Adam in Beeran;
Alexander Kennedy of Knockgray; and
George Tod writer in Edinburgh,

Have lodged Claims with the Stewart-clerk, to be inrolled in the roll of Freeholders, electors of a Member to serve in Parliament for the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the next Michaelmas meeting of the said Freeholders, to be holden at Kirkcudbright on the 8th day of October 1782 years.

*Kirkcudbright, 9th August* 1782.

## EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

EDINBURGH, 30th July 1782.

ANNE WATERSTON, relict of Alexander Sutherland merchant in Edinburgh, having applied to the Barons of Exchequer for a gift of ULTIMUS HÆRES of the effects of John Craik in Fraserf- burgh; Alexander Craik of Bodieshill; Andrew Craik, son of John and Jean Craik, daughter of the said Alexander Craik; James Christie ship- master in Fraserburgh, husband to the said Jean Craik, and William Christie their son;—the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made, for the information of all concerned.

## Petton's much famed Nervous Cordial Drops.

*To all Afflicted with Nervous and Weakly Complaints.*

THESE Drops are a most innocent preparation, and at the same time so effectual, that nothing like them has appeared in this country; as they revive and compose the mind, strengthen the sto- mach and whole body; at the same time the maker has had many ac- knowledgments of palsies, paralitic disorders, convulsion fits, epilipsies, rheumatisms, and many other complaints, owing to want of perspira- tion, being perfectly cured by this elegant preparation. They are pleas- sant to take, and may be given to the youngest infant. In bottles 5 s. and 3 s. each.

CHEMICAL OR PECTORAL DROPS;

Being a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Chincoughs, Hoarseness, Ob- structions in the Breast and Lungs, and gives immediate relief in the most severe fits of the Asthma. They are a most convenient family medicine, being preferable to any as yet invented. They directly ease and cure Coughs in young and old, without trouble or confinement. Bottles 3 s. and 1 s. each.

DAFFY'S ELIXER, the best sort, which has been long prefered by able judges to any other kind, and is of great service in the above com- plaints. The maker has been at pains and expence to make it effectual in Scurvy Disorders, &c. Large bottles 1 s. 6 d. phials 6 d. each.

N. B. As the above has been long sold with great success in this place by Mrs YAIR, she will satisfy any as to particulars. Enquire as below.

Sold by A. SMITH perfumer, Bridge-street, R. and E. Yairs milliners, Writers Court, Edinburgh; William Coke bookseller, Leith; James Duncan and James Gillies bookfellers, Glasgow; John Gillies bookseller, Perth; Thomas Chapman merchant, Dundee; William Ritchie merchant, Arbroath; D. Buchanan bookseller, Montrose; A. Thomson bookseller, Aberdeen; A. Davidson bookseller, Inverness; Alexander Smart bookseller, Dunbar; Francis Jollie bookseller, Car- lisle; Alexander Nisbet, bookseller, Berwick.

Also, at the above places may be had, the ITALIAN WASH BALL, which, for its uncommon virtues, and being so agreeable and refresh- ing a perfume, has long had, and continues to have, a large share of the public favour: 1 s. each.

## AYRESHIRE.

THE Estate of CAIRNHILL, lying in the parishes of Craigie and Mauchline, in the shire of Ayr, is to be Sold. It consists of be- tween fourteen and fifteen hundred rich arable acres, and is situated in a very pleasant country, about twelve miles from Ayr, and four from Kilmarnock.

The lands are very improveable from the great quantity of limestone in almost every farm, which can be raised at a very trifling expence. There is also coal in the estate. Most of the farm-houses are new, or in good condition; and the proprietor has already been at considerable expence in inclosing and subdividing the greatest part of the farms. The lands have also the advantage of two principal high roads passing through them: One the great road from Dumfries to Glasgow, by the way of Kilmarnock; the other that from Ayr to Edinburgh, by the way of Hamilton; besides small roads of great advantage to the whole.

There is an old mansion-house on the estate, which may be made ve- ry commodious, at a small expence. It is surrounded by a great num- ber of old trees, and there are natural woods which yield a considerable annual income; and the parks and gardens, consisting of about one hundred and thirty acres, are remarkably well fenced.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply to the pro- prietor at Cairnhill, or James Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

The estate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject supe- rior. The proprietor has likewise a separate qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Ayr, which, if required, will be disposed of along with the estate.

*This Day is publiſhed,*

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BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

*A NEW TRANSLATION.*

WITH NOTES AND LARGE ADDITIONS BY THE AUTHOR.

AND A COPIOUS INDEX.

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"SUCH readers as have beſtowed any attention on *The Philoſophical and Political Hiſtory of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies*, have eaſily perceived, that the book has been printed in a very different ſtate from that in which it was compoſed. The ſeveral editions are all alike, as they have all been obliged to copy the firſt, which was evidently done from a mutilated or altered manuſcript.

"The work now at length appears as it came from the hands of the Author. Too many miſtakes are ſtill to be found in it: But ſome indulgence will be granted to a writer who wiſhes to avail himſelf of the knowledge which well-informed perſons chooſe to communicate to him."

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Engliſh tranſlation of this work, printed at London in 1776, is evidently done from one of thoſe ſpurious and mutilated French copies, mentioned in the Author's advertiſement. It appears alſo to have been executed in a hurry. Miſtakes and inaccuracies are to be ſeen in ry page; and the errors of the preſs are very numerous.

Notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, the book met with a moſt favourable reception from the public. The impreſſion was immediately ſold off. In conſequence of which, two new editions were undertaken the ſame year; the one at London, the other at Edinburgh. The latter is ſaid, in the title-page, to be with *great corrections and improvements*. It was, no doubt, an improvement of the former. Many things were altered for the better, and a few paſſages ſupplied. But the book ſtill remained very imperfect and inaccurate. Almoſt in every page omiſſions may be found. Sometimes two or three words, ſometimes as many ſentences, and even whole pages are left out in different places. Nor is it accompanied with the Author's notes, which are very uſeful and entertaining, and ſometimes conſiſt of ſeveral pages. It alſo wants, what many will think abſolutely neceſſary in a work of this nature,—an *Index*.

To remedy theſe defects was the intention of the preſent undertaking. In it the errors of the former verſions are attempted to be corrected—the deficiencies are ſupplied.—*The Revolution of America*, by the ſame Author, not contained in any former Engliſh tranſlation of this work, is alſo added.—To the whole is ſubjoined a copious *Index*.

☞ Bookſellers will pleaſe apply for copies in quires to W. ANDERSON bookſeller, Stirling; or J. ROBERTSON printer, Edinburgh.

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## MONEY TO BE BORROWED.

WANTED on loan, upon undoubted heritable ſecurity, at Martinmas firſt, the ſum of

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING.

For particulars, apply to Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

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## A CHURCH IN PERTH TO BE SEATED.

THE Magiſtrates and Town-council of Perth having reſolved to ſeat the Eaſt Church, conform to a plan thereof in the hands of the town-clerk, they hereby give notice to any perſon or perſons who may incline to undertake the ſaid work, that they lodge with the preſent Provoſt, betwixt and the firſt Monday of September next, propoſals for executing the ſame, with eſtimates of the expence, agreeable to the ſaid plan,—which are to be ſealed up, and opened in face of council; and the ſaid plan will be ſeen at any time in the town-clerk's office.

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## HOLMES's CREDITORS.

THE Holders of the BILLS and NOTES of the late Mr JOHN HOLMES, of the city of York, banker, who have not yet received a dividend of Fourteen Shillings in the Pound on the ſaid bills and notes, may receive the ſame during York race-week, (which begins the 19th inſt.) and afterwards on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, from nine to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, by applying to the adminiſtrators, at their office in Skeldergate.

*York, Auguſt 5.* 1782.

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TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within Mrs Gutzmer's Coffee-houſe in Dundee, upon Friday the 16th of Auguſt curt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

## The Lands of BALDOVIE, lying within the

parish of Dundee, and county of Forfar.

Theſe Lands hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior, and conſiſt of upwards of eighty acres of exceeding rich arable ground. They are pleaſantly ſituated in a fine neighbourhood, lying on each ſide of the poſt road from Dundee to Arbroath, within leſs than three meaſured miles of the town of Dundee, and about a mile north of the river of Tay, from which there is an eaſy conveyance for coal or lime, the landing at the ferry being very good. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe, with a large court of office-houſes lately built, and a good garden upon the premiſſes. The lands are in excellent order, incloſed with ſtone dykes and thorn hedges in a thriving condition, 50 or 60 acres of which have been in the natural poſſeſſion of the late Mr Johnſton the proprietor for a number of years, the remainder being under leaſe to three or four tenants only, none of whoſe tacks are of long duration. A conſiderable quantity of young timber planted in hedge-rows on the lands will be ready for cutting in a ſhort time. There is a remarkable good Lint-mill upon the lands, lately built at a very conſiderable expence, and well employed, which the proprietor kept in his own hands. There is likewiſe a good Corn-mill, to which the adjoining lands of Drumguith are thirled. The lands lie in a fine ſporting country, and contiguous to two very good trouting waters.

The articles of roup, the plan of the lands, with the rental of the eſtate, and title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Thomas Davidſon writer in Dundee, to whom, or to Francis Anderſon writer to the ſignet, any perſon wiſhing to be informed of further particulars, may apply.

The lands will be ſhown by Alexander Raitt at Baldovie.

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A NEUTRAL VESSEL

FOR HAMBURGH.

THE JONGE ABRAHAM,

(a neutral Veſſel)

CAPTAIN TJARK CLAASSEN,

Is now lying in Leith harbour, ready to take in goods for Hamburgh, and will ſail about the 25th current.

Apply to Meſſrs. Ramſay, Williamſon, and Co Leith.

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AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON,

THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE Maſter,

Is now taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter at Borrowſtounneſs, or Mr John Hutchiſon, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

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IN conſequence of an advertiſement in the Glaſgow Journal and Mercury of the 25th ult. from the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY of CORRESPONDENCE for ABOLISHING PATRONAGE here, begging a general meeting of their friends in Glaſgow, in the Chapel of Eaſe, on Friday the 26th ult. a conſiderable number of inhabitants attended, when they laid before their brethren their procedure in this matter, which met with approbation; and the meeting deſired the Preſes and Members of the Committee to continue to carry on the buſineſs; to which they agreed, and named ſeveral Gentlemen to be added as members to the Committee.

The Committee having met this evening, and taking into conſideration the many letters they have received, in conſequence of their advertiſement and circular letter, thought it incumbent on them, in this public manner, to return their hearty thanks to their numerous correſpondents, who have favoured them with their ſentiments concerning the grievance of Patronage in Scotland. They alſo moſt cordially return thanks to the ſeveral towns, pariſhes, &c. who have publiſhed their ſentiments on this moſt intereſting ſubject in the news-papers. From the letters received, and advertiſements which have appeared, they hope the plan of petitioning the Legiſlature to repeal the act reſtoring Patronage, will, when duly conſidered, be univerſally adopted by real Chriſtians of every denomination in Scotland.

The Committee thought it would have been better for the ſeveral pariſhes in Scotland to correſpond with them, than at firſt to publiſh their ſentiments in the news-papers; but, ſeeing ſome have found fault with them for this, and they would not chuſe to check the laudable zeal in many who may deſire to expreſs themſelves to the world on this ſubject, nor do any thing to hinder a ſpeedy application to the Legiſlature, they would now wiſh, that towns, pariſhes, &c. publiſh their ſentiments in ſuch news-papers as may ſuit their convenience and inclination, as well as correſpond with them.

The Society have diſperſed eleven hundred circular letters through Scotland; yet they are ſorry many pariſhes have not been ſerved with them, not owing to neglect in the Society, but their diſtance from, and want of acquaintance in theſe pariſhes. The Synods of Glenelg and Orkney are ſtill without letters: If any friends to religion in the bounds of theſe Synods will drop a line to the Preſes of ſaid Society, pointing out to whom letters may be ſent, it will be moſt readily complied with. Some Preſbyteries alſo about Edinburgh have got none, which the Society hope will be no material loſs to them, ſince their good friends in the town and pariſh of Falkirk would poſſibly ſend them copies of their circular letter, which would anſwer the ſame end; and the Committee in Edinburgh will, no doubt, correſpond with them.

Notwithſtanding the letters the Society have received, and the advertiſements which have appeared, they find, that "the children of "this world are in their generation wiſer than the children of light:" With what aſtoniſhing unanimity, alacrity, and unrelenting fury do the enemies of the peace and proſperity of our Zion proceed, in laying pariſhes waſte, and ſowing the ſeeds of diviſions and animoſities in this country!

If an army of deſperate Papiſts had landed in Scotland, with a view to pull the crown from the head of our Gracious Sovereign, and make us ſlaves to the hated yoke of Antichriſt, and had taken poſſeſſion of a pariſh, where they were entrenching themſelves, there is certainly as much of the heroic ſpirit of our renowned anceſtors left us, as would rouſe us to unite as one man, to drive theſe foes of God and man out of our country.—A more daring and dangerous invaſion was made on the pariſh of Fenwick, the 25th of June laſt, in the Town-houſe of Irvine, when the Crown was torn from the head of the Glorious King of his Church, and the people of Fenwick reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery, in having a Preſentee thruſt in on them, contrary to the will of the *whole pariſh!* though it was neceſſary to the preſentee's being ſettled there, to declare ſolemnly before GOD, that he accepted of a *call* from them! This conduct will, no doubt, have its proper influence on all the friends of religion and their country in Scotland. Some, perhaps, may be afraid of diſoblieging their miniſter or patron, who may uſe means to prevent the people from declaring their ſentiments on this ſubject, to whom the ſame anſwer may be given, which Peter and John returned to the rulers, elders, and ſcribes of the Jews, when they commanded them "not to ſpeak at all, nor teach in the name of JESUS," Acts iv. 19. "Whether it be right in the ſight of GOD to hearken unto "you more than unto GOD, judge ye." For the encouragement of any who may labour under this diſadvantage, let them remember, it is written, "And who is he that will harm you, if ye be followers of that "which is good? But and if ye ſuffer for righteouſneſs ſake, happy "are ye: And be not afraid of their terror, neither be troubled: But "ſanctify the Lord of Hoſts himſelf, and let him be your fear, and let "him be your dread. And he ſhall be for a ſanctuary," &c.

We are happy to inform our countrymen, that the Heritors have had the honour to take the lead in the pariſhes who were met to conſider the grievance of Patronage; and gone hand in hand with the Clergy, Elders, and People, in declaring their ſentiments on this important ſubject. May we not adopt the words of the Pſalmiſt juſt now, and ſay to GOD, "Thou ſhalt ariſe and have mercy upon Zion: for the time "to favour her, yea, the ſet time is come. For thy ſervants take "pleaſure in her ſtones, and favour the duſt thereof." And the people of GOD ſhould daily pray for the accompliſhment of his gracious promiſe to his church in our land, "No weapon that is formed againſt "thee ſhall proſper; and every tongue that ſhall riſe againſt thee in "judgment thou ſhalt condemn."

If the friends of religion in Scotland join heartily, juſt now, in ſeeking the overthrow of Patronage, there can be little doubt of ſucceſs: but if this is neglected, ſuch a favourable opportunity may never return. The reaſons to indoce the people in this country to ſtand forth boldly, and aſſert their privileges at this time, are ſo various, it would exceed the bounds of an advertiſement to enumerate them; and ſo obvious to every perſon, that it is almoſt needleſs to mention them: the Society, however, beg leave to obſerve, that upon our preſent exertions, under divine Providence, very much depends; ſuch as, Whether we ſhall enjoy the means of ſalvation in this country, or return to heatheniſm? Whether our pulpits ſhall be filled with learned, grave, pious, diligent, faithful miniſters, who will not only preach the truths of the goſpel, But alſo inſtruct their people by their holy lives; or, with a ſet of clergymen illiterate, fopiſh, careleſs, worthleſs, uſeleſs, who by teaching Arminian, Socinian, and Arian doctrine, and walking immorally, may lead people eternally aſtray? Whether we ſhall be free men, or yield our necks to perpetual ſlavery? Whether we deſerve to be accounted the deſcendants of our renounced anceſtors, who handed down our privileges at the expence of all that was dear to them in this world, life itſelf not excepted, or ſhall have our memory branded with infamy by every ſucceeding generation, for tamely giving up our Chriſtian liberty, which is infinitely preferable to crowns and ſceptres; and wreathing the yoke of Patronage about our own and their necks; when we might, for opening our mouths, or ſubſcribing our names, have obtained an abſolute freedom from it? Whether the breaches amongſt real Chriſtians in Scotland ſhall be healed, and the ſervants and people of GOD ſeeing eye to eye, and joining cordially in one body, the Church of Scotland ſhall ſtand the bulwark of the Reformation, the glory of the Proteſtant churches; or through corruption in her Clergy, who, to ingratiate themſelves with Patrons, may flatter, and join with them in their vices, and through their heterodox preaching, and unintender walking, the body of the people catching the infection, all ranks being corrupted, GOD may be provoked to treat us like the ſeven famous churches in Aſia, and blot out our name from under heaven? Whether Scotland ſhall continue to thrive in cultivation, manufactures, and commerce; or, whether its inhabitants ſhall be enſlaved in what of all things is moſt dear to them, their religion, they may be provoked in multitudes to emigrate to other regions, where they may enjoy their privileges civil and ſacred, leaving their native country to be a wilderneſs?

When the ſenſe of the nation is known, with regard to petitioning the Legiſlature to repeal the Patronage law, and ſome proper mode of ſettling miniſters be ſubſtituted in its place, petitions will be made out, and ſent to the different pariſhes, for their approbation.

The Society beg leave to refer their numerous correſpondents to this advertiſement; for which purpoſe they deſire it to be inſerted in all the Scotch news-papers.

Signed in their name,
and by their appointment, by
WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON, Preſes.

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## LANDS IN RENFREW SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon,

The following FARMS, part of the Lands and Barony of BARochan, lying in the united pariſhe of Killelland and Houſtoun, and ſheriffdom of Renfew, poſſeſſed by the following tenants, at the free yearly rent after mentioned, viz.

| | | MEASURMENT. A. | R. | F. | TOT. RENT. L. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barlogan, | James Whitehill, | 132 | 3 | 20 | 34 | 7 | 0 |
| Laigh Lawfield, | Widow Scott, | 258 | 2 | 20 | 42 | 13 | 0 |
| High Lawfield, | Alexander, &c. Laird, | 56 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Elphinſtone, | Margaret Alexander, | 27 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Corſelee hill, | John Gibb, | 144 | 0 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| South Kirktown, | Matthew Millar, | 43 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 12 | 0 |
| North Kirktown, | Robert Pattiſon, | 66 | 2 | 0 | 16 | 12 | 0 |
| Muirtown, | Matthew Gibſon, | | | | 10 | 18 | 0 |
| | | 729 | 1 | 5 | 180 | 15 | 6 |

Theſe lands lie together, and will be expoſed in whole, or in ſingle farms, as moſt agreeable to purchaſers. Being moſtly in a ſtate of nature, they are capable of very great improvement. They are ſituated near the high road leading from Glaſgow to Greenock, and are diſtant from Glaſgow about twelve miles.

The articles of roup, rental, and title-deeds, may be ſeen in the hands of Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply.

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## SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

THERE is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Graham vintner in Paiſley, upon Tueſday the 27th day of Auguſt 1782, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

## All and Whole the Lands of EASTER WALKINSHAW,

with the houſes and pertinents lying within the pariſh and ſhire of Renfrew, as the ſame are at preſent poſſeſſed by James Storie. Theſe Lands are now out of leaſe, have not been raiſed in the rents for twenty-three years paſt, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty. They lie in the neighbourhood of the thriving town of Paiſley, are well adapted for ſituations for houſes to carry on manufactories; and being adjacent to the Water of Gryffe, a bleachfield may be erected on theſe lands to great advantage.

The conditions of roup are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelſon junior writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, enquiry may be made as to further particulars.

The Lands will be ſold by private bargain at any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

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## Adjournment.

## ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 25th Auguſt 1782, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of Ferryden, the iſland of Inchbrayock, and the Salmon-fiſhings on the river South Eſk, and on the ſea-ſhore belonging thereto.

This eſtate lies along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river, oppoſite to the town of Montroſe, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles weſtward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montroſe, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It conſiſts of about 2000 Scotch, or 2500 Engliſh acres, divided into farms of various extent, and ſubdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered: and there is around the houſe of Roſſie about 140 acres, remarkably well laid down in graſs, ſome of it very old, to which a purchaſer can have immediate acceſs. When the common of Roſſie is divided, this eſtate will be entitled to ſeveral hundred acres, as its ſhare of that improveable muir. The farm, houſes, and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and moſtly covered with ſlate.

The free yearly rent of the land eſtate, excluſive of the ſalmon-fiſhings, but including mill, ferry, and houſe-rent, and the price of 313 bolls, 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fiſhings are at preſent in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river-fiſhing, when laſt ſet, was 222 l. per annum, excluſive of an extenſive fiſhing on the ſea-ſhore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; ſo the whole, including the annat, may be eſtimated at about 242 l.

The land-rent is only about 15 s. per Scots acre over-head, and the manſion-houſes of Roſſie and Craig, the gardens of Roſſie, a large pigeon-houſe, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rentalled. There is alſo full-grown aſh, and other timber treet fit for cutting, of conſiderable value.

The whole eſtate (except a part of the ſalmon-fiſhings) holds ſtench of the Crown; and, being valued in the ceſs-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under leaſe from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a ſmall tack-duty, and above 60 years of the leaſe are yet to run.

There is a very good large manſion-houſe at Roſſie, with all ſorts of offices and out-houſes in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extenſive, and has great command of water applied both to uſe and pleaſure.

The old manſion-houſe at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a moſt commodious reſidence, having gardens of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded with fruit-walls, and full-grown trees; and the gardens both here and at Roſſie are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds.

There is a commodious harbour at Ferryden, and a large fiſhing village of well-built houſes for above fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and ſtabling; and there are other ſmaller villages upon the eſtate, which, from the advantage of ſituation, are daily increaſing.

The poſt-road paſſes through the eſtate, and the roads to the manſion-houſes, and to the different farms, are in exceeding good repair.

The large baſon formed by the ſea to the weſtward of the town and harbour of Montroſe being ſeen from both the houſes of Craig and Roſſie, adds to the beauty of their ſituation, which alſo commands the view of a rich, extenſive, and populous country.

This eſtate will be expoſed all together at 38,000 l. Sterling, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The BARONY of ROSSIE, comprehending the Manſion-houſe, gardens, parks, and policy of Roſſie, the Eaſt and Weſt Mains, the lands of Weſtertoun, Monthoy, Kinnoul, Hollsfauld, Forreſter's Croft, Eightyburn, Balſtout, and Baldovie Dea, the Mills and Mill-lands of Roſſie and Hollmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying weſt of the old avenue to the Church and Barthill's Field down to the Brickhalls and fall Sea bay, amounting altogether to above 1500 Scots acres, and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free rent, to be expoſed at 26,000 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The BARONY of CRAIG, comprehending the houſe and gardens of Craig, and the farm called "Barns of Craig," and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying eaſt of the line above mentioned. Alſo, the Lands and Village of FERRYDEN, and the Lands of HIGHAM, and whole other lands lying eaſt of the Barns of Craig, with the iſland of Inchbrayock, the houſes on the water-ſide, and the whole ſalmon-fiſhings in the river, and along the ſea-ſhore, which, including the harbour-dues, the muſſel-ſcalp, and a reaſonable value for the fiſhings, may be eſtimated altogether at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum: To be expoſed at 12,000 l.

Thomas Scott writer to the ſignet will ſhow the progreſs of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale. And, for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

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